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CONSTITUTIONAL

QUERIES,

Humbly Addressed to the

ADMIRERS

Of a late

MINISTER.

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CONSTITUTIONAL

QUERIES, &c.

HETHER a Person often
W Retrograding from his own
Doctrine and Publick Professions, is consistent with the Character
of one who Affects a nice and delicate
way of Thinking and Acting?

Whether fuch a Deviation of a Person, in Place from his profess'd way of Thinking out of Place, without any

manifest

manifest Alteration of Circumstances, is not enough to create a Suspicion of his leaning too much on the Side of Self-Interest?

Whether if a Person who is look'd upon to have the Lead in an Administration, should espouse the Interest of a Foreign Country, as for Instance Germany, to a Degree inconsistent with the Interest of England, he is not more properly to be stilled a German than an English Minister?

Whether this Country is in a Scituation of spending in Germany five or six Millions per Annum; and if it was in a Condition of sparing such Money whether it wou'd be good Policy, to do it without the least Prospect of Advantage?

Whether this Country of late has flood at a much less Annual Expence then

then five Millions spent in Subsidy's, and maintaining Troops in Germany?

Whether any confiderable Part of the Money fo expended, is ever kkely to return to England?

Whether France by her Trade is not likely to draw a much more confiderable Part of it to herself?

Whether the long continuance of fuch an Annual Expence, is not likely fooner or later to Beggar this Country, and to be followed by a National Bankruptcy?

Whether the present low and distress'd Condition, in which this Country is oblig'd to enter on a new War, is not intirely owing to our late Minister's wild, mad, and extravagant Projects on the Continent, and other scandalous Dissipations of the Publick Money?

Whether

Whether Spain wou'd have dared to have offered fuch Infults to Great Britain, if she had not strongly presumed on our being much reduc'd by the German War?

Whether Honour obliges us to fupport our Allies, till we are no longer in a Condition of supporting ourselves?

Whether an Equivalent might not have been found for H——r, during the Time of its being in Posession of the Enemy upon much easier Terms, than Defending it?

Whether any better Treaty cou'd have been made for *England*, than the Treaty of Neutrality, concluded by His Royal Highness at *Choister Seven*?

Whether the Person who advis'd breaking that Treaty, the fatal Consequence of which was, involving this Nation deeper than ever in a Continent War,

War, doth not Merit the severest Punishment this Country can inflict?

Whether the Treaty concluded with the Prince of Hesse, 1760, where-by we engage ourselves, not only to pay the full Price for the Hire of his Troops, but to indemnify his Country from any Dangers, in case the French should attack his Dominions; is not the most unjust, and disadvantageous Treaty which cou'd have been enter'd into with regard to England?

Whether this Indemnification was not inviting the Enemy to plunder and lay waste that poor, ruin'd, and distress'd Country?

Whether there have not been Times when a Minister, Bold and Daring enough to set his Hand to such a Treaty, would not have been in Danger of losing his Head?

Whether the Minister, who had no more regard for his Country to than set his Hand to such a Treaty is to be look'd upon by Englishmen, as an able or an Minister?

Whether in the Treaty with Prussia, our Minister ever demanded any Abatement of those grievous Taxes and Impositions on English Goods and Manufactures within the Prussian Dominions; which are laid so high, that in many Instances they amount to a Prohibition?

Whether fuch ill-tim'd, ill-founded, ill-provided for, and unprofitable Expeditions as have been concerted of late, viz. fuch as our former one to Martinico, Mauritius, Belleifle, and the Coast of France, are any Proof of our late Ministers great Talents and Abilities as a Statesman?

Whether our late Minister hath not increas'd our National Debt, by his extravagant Measures, to near 136 Millions Millions inclusive of the Demands for 1762.

Whether much less than 60 Millions of this Debt has not been contracted, during the Time of his own Administration?

Whether the Nation has obtained any Advantages adequate to such an Expence, especially if we add to this Sum, such other immense Sums as have been rais'd, and squandered within the Year?

Whether our late Minister, or his Partizans, have ever formed any Enquiry in order to ascertain, what Share of the new-created Debt belongs to Foreigners?

Whether, ignorant of this, they are proper Judges of the true State of this Country, or of what they themselves have been doing?

Whether without Ships, 'tis possi-

ble for the *French* to Transport Troops to their Colony's, and whether if they had Ships, with our Superiority they wou'd have been able to have succeeded in fending necessary Succours, to the support of them.

Whether our late Minister, was not greatly misled in making an entire Conquest of *Canada*?

Whether the Acquisition of that Territory on the Continent, will ever answer the Sanguine Hopes, which some People have entertain'd of it?

Whether the most valuable of our Acquisitions, and those which it concerns us mostly to preserve, are not the French Fisheries in *North America* and her Sugar Islands which last are far best worth retaining, tho both may be desirable?

Whether the Enemy's Naval
Power,

Power, before the Commencement of the War, was not, in a great Measure, founded on the Trade of these Places?

Whether our late Minister, regardless of this Important Consideration and the enormous Expence, which this Nation has been put to, had not agreed, that those Places, which are almost the only ones worth our Retaining, should be restored, in settling Preliminaries with Monsieur Busy?

Whether in making this Ceffion he was not like the unlucky Animal in the Fable, who after having given her Milk had the Grace to kick it down with her Heel?

Whether it is not the Policy of England, and if it ought not to be her principal Object, in any future Treaty, to Endeavour if possible to exclude the French totally, and intirely from the Fishing Trade in North America, as well in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, as on the Panks of Newfoundland, which wou'd absolutely, prevent the Growth of the French Marine, especially if we retain'd Guadalupe and Martinico, on a Supposition that this last Place should fall into our Hands during the Course of this War?

Whether our late Minister did not fet out with the strongest Professions of Oeconomy, and if there is any one Instance to be produc'd of his carrying those Professions into Execution, except in the Wine Office, where nothing in present is sav'd to Public, and in suture only a casual Advantage?

Whether

The Author is not so Sanguine as to think in our present Circumstances, that the whole will be retained on a future Peace, but is of Opinion that unless we retain the French Fisherys or Sugar Islands, any Peace will be a Fallacious one.

Whether very large Strides have not been taken, during a late Minister's Administration, towards increasing the Influence of the Crown?

Whether a Minister, who advises the raising of new Regiments, without a Case of Necessity, and without first consulting Parliament, (a Militia existing) is a sincere Friend to the Constitution?

Whether a Minister's engaging the Nation in an Expence (however little it may be attended to) greatly exceeding any Vote of Parliament, is not of dangerous Consequence?

Whether one and the other of these Measures might not in future be

B 2 made

made an ill Use of, and whether the same in present do not Carry along with them a Reslection on Parliament, in regard to a Minister presuming too much on the Pliability of the Members of it?

Whether when a Militia was first fet on Foot, our late Minister so warmly Espoused it, as was Expected?

Whether nevertheless the Salvation of this Country doth not depend on our having a well-establish'd Militia?

Whether a late Minister did not Acquiesce in, if not promote all the Discouragements which were thrown on this great National and Salutary Measure, which cou'd help to render the Service Odious to every Independant Gentleman who had the Honor to bear His Majesty's Commission?

Whether this could be done with any other view but to perpetuate and entail a Regular Standing Military Force on us and our Posterity?

Whether that Force has not been fo amazingly Increas'd of late, particularly during our late Minister's Administration, that under any other but the best of Governments, it could not fail proving Dangerous, to the Liberties of the People?

Whether it doth not too plainly appear, by his own Conduct and Publick

Management,

Management, that our late Minister never had the least Attention to Publick Oeconomy.

Whether if this Country had continued much longer under his Management and Direction, we shou'd not in all Probability, have been Irretreviably undone?

Whether it was not a Happy Day for England when he quitted the Seals?

Whether taking a Pension, at this Time of Public Distress, doth not fill up the Measure of his D——s and complete his Character.

Finally, Whether, (notwithstanding our Critical Scituation render'd so by our late

late Minister's Measures) vigorous Efforts by an Attempt on *Hispaniola*, are not the most likely means of retrieving our Affairs, in which if we met with Success we should have nothing to do, (*Germany* being abandoned) but to remain on the defensive except at Sea, where our Fleet is at present a Match for all Europe?

OMITTED.

Whether it is not now more than evident that certain Destruction attended the German Measure, and whether they who shall adopt it will not be equally Criminal with our late Minister, who so warmly espoused it?

Page 7, line 8, for Dangers, r. Losses.

FINIS.

Note, Denmark seems to be the only Power worth our Courting, for the Dutch I doubt will never give us much Assistance.

ERRATA.









